FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Private Boarding School

for Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones's School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of Mrs Charlotte C Jones, and the Subscriber. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every schoolroom convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few degrees of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS —Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges.

W H HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Jan. 20, 1836. 72-4t.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Hillsborough Recorder, Western Carolinian and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
1 Lot Haymount, Brick Tenement, listed by Jordan Howell, Taxes with 2 polls,	$2 54
1 do near James Campbell's, listed by Thomas McKay for Theophilus McKay,	19
2 d Harrington Hill, by James Selbay,	38
6 acres joins Cole's Lands, by Jas. Gray,	68
50 do joins N McDonald's, by Ebenezer Reddick,	1 08
52 do below the mouth of Raiford's Creek, listed by Michael D. King,	58
7 do Manor Plantation, by Allen Autry,	1 44
50 do joins Wm. Nunnery and A. Riley, listed by William Autry,	1 27
35 do Black River, by Martin Butler,	
50 do joins Theo. Guy, by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
49 do joins Wm. Grice, by Zadoc Grice, and one poll,	85
150 do joins Wm. Warrick, by John Warrick,	1 50
110 do Great Creek, by Daniel Williams,	21

The following is returned as Unlisted and consequently subject to a double tax:

1 Lot on Mumford street, as the property of John J. Davis,	20
1 do on do, do as James Dunn's,	57
1 do corner of Person and Ramsay streets, as Geo. Fletcher's, and 1 poll,	1 84
1 do Winslow do, as Thomas Grimes' and }	1 52
1 do formerly Baily's, as do do, }	
1 do Franklin street, as Dicy Hammonds,	78
1 do late Mrs. England's, on Hay street, and now Wm. M. Johnson's,	4 18
1 do on Moore street, as James Kennedy's, and poll,	1 27

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

January 19, 1836. 72 ts

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following Tracts of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
2 Lots in Averasborough, listed by Burrel Dawson,	$0 04
357 acres on Black Mingo, listed by Morris Smith,	2 15
200 do on do do, by Zilpha Baget,	95
100 do on Stony Run, by Johnson Nelson,	19
75 do Black River, by Stephen Godwin,	30
187 do Neill's and Hugh's Creek, listed by D W. Massey,	71
1424 do Neill's Creek, by James Stephens,	3 80
150 do Burrel O'Quin's Land, and 1 Poll,	84
180 do Hector's Creek, as the property of the Heirs of Urquhart,	50
20 do on do do, as Thomas Fox,	10
50 do on Parker's Creek, and 1 Poll as John Gilbert's,	89
374 do Hector's Creek, and 1 Poll, as Stephen Rogers's	84
175 do do, as John Rogers's,	38

JNO. L ATKINS, *Collector*,
for JOHN McLEAN, *Sh'ff*

January 19, 1836 72ts.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

October Term, 1835.—*In Equity.*

Kinchin Atkison vs The Heirs, Divisees and Representatives of William Atkison, deceased. } Bill filed for partition of Lands and profits of Mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Atkison, Benjamin Atkison, William Atkison and John Atkison, Defendants named in said Bill of Complaint, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendants above named appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Rich'd C Rhodes, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1835.

RICH'D C. RHODES, *C. & M. E.*

January 16, 1836. 72 6w

(Price of Adv $2 50.)

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Valuable Real Estate
AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, [M.] by virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Amos Kimball, I shall proceed to sell at public Auction, in front of the premises, that valuable Lot on the corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, containing 46 feet front on Hay Street and running back to Franklin Street, with the improvements thereon, which consist of *two large Brick Stores* with *Brick Warehouses* attached, at present in the occupancy of Messrs Nott & Starr and H. P. Peck. Terms made known at the day of sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON, *Trustee.*
by JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, January 14, 1836. 71w3

SALES AT AUCTION.

BEING about to remove from this place, I shall sell at Auction, on Wednesday the 10th February next, the whole of my Stock of GOODS, which, being a large and valuable assortment of

Groceries and Dry Goods,

may make it worthy the attention of the Public generally It consists of

Porto Rico, Lump and Loaf Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, superior Molasses, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, heavy 42 inch Dundee Bagging, black and yellow Bale Rope, Bagging Twine, Alum and Sack Salt, Train and Lamp Oil, Malaga Wine, Raisins, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Swedes and English Iron, German, English and American blister Steel, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Tea-kettles and Andirons, Collins and King's Axes, cut Nails, Anvils and Vises, Trace and Halter Chains, Scotch and Macceboy Snuff, Rice, White Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black and Sponge Blacking, Shoe ditto, Yellow Soap, Powder and Shot, Putty, Verdigris, Shoe Blacking, Bed Cords, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Letter ditto, Spirits Turpentine and Castor Oil, coarse and fine Shoes, fine Hats, superior Cloths and Cassimeres, Merinos, Circassians, Silks, Calicos, Vestings, Bed Tickings, Silk and Cotton Pocket fid'kffs, Ladies' fancy ditto, Bobbinett Laces, Edgings and Footings, Ribbons and Scarfs, French Muslin and Ginghams together with a general variety of FANCY GOODS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

—ALSO—

A comfortable Dwelling House and Lot near the centre of business.

E. B. DRAKE.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN, *Auct'rs.*

Fayetteville, Jan 15, 1836 71ts

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St Domingo do,
30 do Laguna do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

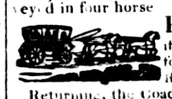
January 6, 1836.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE

Portsmouth and Roanoke
RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that Sixty Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next, 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 28, 1835 70-9

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleasand Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835

John R Donaldson, *vs.* Joshua R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E W Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

(72 6t.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clk*

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by

E. J. HALE

Ready Made Clothing.
G. & L. Hurlbutt

HAVE just received, by the Steamer John Walker, a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash

December 21, 1835. 68-6w

P. S. Among the assortment are twelve splendid Goat's hair Camlet BOSTON WRAPPERS.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN

Fayetteville, Jan 6, 1835

Journeyman Tailors wanted.

THE Subscribe wishes to employ, by the 1st of March, two first rate JOURNEYMEN TAILORS to whom liberal prices will be paid. Apply, by letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, or at the Observer Office for information.

ALEX SUTHERLAND.

Bennettsville, S C January 6 1836 70tf

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article For sale by A KIMBALL.

Loaf Sugar.

20 barrels of Philadelphia refined SUGAR,
8 Hhds of New Orleans " "
For sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 14, 1836. 71tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th ult a negro man who calls his name DAVE, and says that he ranaway from Elisha Rivers, in Florida, that he was subsequently taken up and confined in the Jail of Columbia, S. C. for one year, when he was sold, under the name of Fanny, for the Jail fees, and purchased by Robert Mayrant, to whom he now belongs He is about 45 or 50 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 fret 11 inches high, has a small scar over the left eye, and a scar on the arm, occasioned by being shot. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, January 6, 1836. 70-tf.

The "Special Message."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Received, and read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in both Houses.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that, when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms.—These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world — The nature of the act which France requires from this Government is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No 4 We shall pay the money, says he, when *"the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that it never entered in to its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;"* and he adds, *"if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error."*

In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks that *"the Government of the United States knows that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the Treaty of July 4, 1831"*

Obliged, by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the Treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgment of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American People, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the Representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to be made public As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the U. States in the same way. But, contrary to these well-founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied, that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos 4 and 6, herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse; but the suggestions made in it were in their substance wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature: and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it.

Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt, on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, to place a copy of this letter among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make, in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was made manifest by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American People. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American People, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications.

It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity; and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign Powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to, or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can with propriety be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny, and, if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honor—a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government, on receiving that information in the same manner the alleged offensive message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and at all events to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the U. States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which, by us, they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that legislative action should be brought to sustain executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the Law of Nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies I have heretofore had occasion to speak, and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated.

Since that period, France, by all the Departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and, though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent Nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined, permanently, to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the People, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and, also, as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be deemed necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but, whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part; and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and People of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then, indeed, would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded, and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, our national character, and the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after so signal an example as that given by the American People during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason for the coercive remedies usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1836.

No 1.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 28, 1835.

THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR: Mr. Livingston arrived here the day before yesterday. By the mail of yesterday your letter of the 7th May, with a copy of Mr. Livingston's last note to the Duke de Broglie, was received.

After an attentive examination of Mr. Livingston's correspondence with this Department and the Government of France, elucidated by his verbal explanations, the President has directed me to say to you that the Messrs. de Rothschild have been authorized by the Treasury Department to receive the money due under the treaty with France. Of this authority they will be directed to give notice to the French Government, without demanding payment. For yourself, you will, if the bill of indemnity is rejected, follow Mr. Livingston to the United States. If the money is placed at the disposal of the King, conditionally, by the Legislature of France, you will await further orders from the United States, but maintain a guarded silence on the subject of the indemnity. If approached by the Government of France, directly or indirectly, you will hear what is said without reply, state what has occurred in full to the Department, and await its instructions. It is the desire of the President that you will make not even a reference to the subject of the treaty in your intercourse with the French Government, until the course intended to be pursued is definitely explained to the United States. Whatever may be said to the Messrs. de Rothschild, it will be their duty to report to you as well as to the Treasury Department, and, whenever they converse with you, they must be reminded that it is expected that they will wait for express notice from the Government of France that it is ready to pay before an application for payment is made.

The course adopted by Mr. Livingston has been fully approved; and the hope is indulged, that his representations have had their just influence on the councils of the King of France. However that may be, the President's determination is, that the terms upon which the two Governments are to stand towards each other shall be regulated, so far as his constitutional power extends, by France.

A packet from the Treasury, addressed to the Messrs. de Rothschild, and containing the instructions of the Secretary, accompanied by a special power appointing them the agents of the United States to receive the payments due under the treaty of 1831, is forwarded herewith. The copy of a letter from this Department to Mr Pagnot is also enclosed for your perusal.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 2.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 14, 1835.

THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

SIR: So much time will have elapsed before this despatch can reach you, since the passage of the law by the French Chambers placing at the disposition of the King the funds to fulfil the treaty with the United States, that it is presumed the intention of the French Government will have been by that period, disclosed. It is proper, therefore, in the opinion of the President, that you should receive your last instructions in relation to it. It has always been his intention that the Legation of the United States should leave France if the treaty were not fulfilled. You have been suffered to remain after the departure of Mr. Livingston, under the expectation that the Government of France would find in all that has occurred its obligation to proceed forthwith to the fulfilment of it, as soon as funds were placed in its hands. If this expectation is disappointed, you must ask for your passports, and return to the United States. If no movement has been made on the part of France, and no intimation given to you, or to the banker of the United States, who is the authorized agent of the Treasury, to receive the instalments due, of the time that payment will be made, you are instructed to call upon the Duke de Broglie, and request to be informed what are the intentions of the Government in relation to it, stating that you do so by orders of your Government, and with a view to regulate your conduct by the information you may receive from him. In the present agitated state of France, it is the particular desire of the President that your application should be made in the most conciliatory tone, and your interview with the Duke marked by expressions as coming from your Government, of great personal respect for that Minister, and of an anxious desire for the safety of the King of France. If the Duke should inform you that the money is to be paid on any fixed day, you will remain in France; otherwise you will apply for your passports, and state the reason to be that the treaty of indemnity has not been executed by France.

The President especially directs that you should comply with these instructions so early, that the result may be known here before the meeting of Congress, which takes place on the 7th of December next.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 3.—*Mr. Barton to the Duke de Broglie.*

[TRANSLATION.]—D

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Paris, 24th October, 1835.

His Excellency the Duke DE BROGLIE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Monsieur Le Duc. Having executed to the letter the last instructions of my Government, in the interview which I had the honor to have with your excellency on the 20th of this month, in order further to comply with those instructions, I am about to return to the United States Before leaving France, however, I have thought that it might not be altogether useless to address your excellency, and to submit to you the conversation which then took place between us, word for word, as I understood it. In pursuing this course, I am prompted by a double motive; first, by a sincere desire to avoid even the slightest misunderstanding as to the precise meaning of any expression used on either part; and also with a view, in presenting myself to my Government, to furnish indisputable proof of my fidelity in executing the instructions with which I had the honor to be charged. This last motive, Monsieur le Duc, does not interest you personally, but the first, I am sure, will not appear without importance in your eyes.

Having said that I was instructed to employ both language and manner the most conciliatory, I begged you to believe, should any thing appear to you

not to partake of that character, that the fault must be attributed *to me alone*, and not to my Government, as in that case I should be certain that I neither represented its dispositions nor faithfully obeyed its orders.

I began the conversation by informing you that I had requested an interview by order of my Government, and that on the result of that interview would depend my future movements. I said that I was ordered to convey to the French Government assurances of the very lively satisfaction felt by the President on receiving the news and confirmation of the King's safety; and that I was further instructed by the Secretary of State to assure you personally of his high consideration. After an obliging answer of your excellency, I had the honor to submit the following questions:

"I am instructed by my Government to inquire of your excellency what are the intentions of His Majesty's Government in relation to the funds voted by the Chambers?"

And I understood you to make the following answer:

"Having written a despatch to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, with instructions to communicate it to Mr. Forsyth, and M. Pageot having read it to Mr. Forsyth, I have nothing to say in addition to that despatch."

I said "I am instructed to inquire of your excellency whether His Majesty's Government is ready to pay those funds?"

And you returned this answer: "Yes, in the terms of the despatch."

I added, "I am instructed to ask another question—Will His Majesty's Government name any fixed determinate period when they will be disposed to pay those funds?"

To this question, the following was your excellency's answer, as I understood it: "To-morrow, if necessary; when the Government of the United States shall, by a written official communication, have expressed its regret at the misunderstanding which has taken place between the two Governments, assuring us that this misunderstanding was founded on an error, that it did not intend to call in question the good faith of His Majesty's Government; the funds are there, we are ready to pay." In the despatch to M. Pageot, we gave the views of our Government on this question. Mr. Forsyth not having thought proper to accept a copy of that despatch, and having said that the Government of the United States could not receive a communication in such a form, I have nothing to add. I am forced to entrench myself behind that despatch. If the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error, and the business will stop there."

To your excellency's offer to communicate to me the despatch to M. Pageot, I replied that, as my instructions had no reference to that question, I did not think myself authorized to discuss it.

After some minutes, I rose, and said, "In a short time I shall have the honor of writing to your excellency."

You answered, "I shall, at all times, receive with pleasure any communication addressed to me on the part of the Government of the U. States," our conversation ended.

Such, Monsieur le Duc, as far as my memory serves me, are the literal expressions employed by both of us. Should you discover any inaccuracies in the relation which I have the honor to submit to you, it will give me pleasure, as it will be my duty, to correct them. If, on the contrary, this relation should appear to you in every respect conformable to the truth, I take the liberty of claiming from your kindness a confirmation of it for the reasons which I have already, I believe, sufficiently explained.

I eagerly avail myself of this occasion, Monsieur le Duc, to renew the assurances of very high consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,
THOS P. BARTON.

No. 4.—*The Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton.*
[TRANSLATION.]—E.
PARIS, October 26, 1835.

To T. P. BARTON, *Charge d'Affaires of the U. S.*

SIR: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 24th of this month.

You are desirous to give your Government a faithful account of the conversation which you had with me on the 20th; while communicating to me a statement of that conversation, you request me to indicate the involuntary errors which I may remark in it. I appreciate the motives which influence you, and the importance which you attach to the exactness of this statement; and I therefore hasten to point out three errors which have found their way into your report, acknowledging, at the same time, its perfect conformity on all other points, with the explanations interchanged between us.

In reply to your question—*Whether the King's Government would name any fixed and determined period at which it would be disposed to pay the twenty-five millions?* you make me say, "To-morrow, if necessary; when the Government of the United States shall, by a written official communication, have expressed its regret at the misunderstanding which has taken place between the two Governments; assuring us that this misunderstanding is founded on an error, that it did not intend to call in question the good faith of his Majesty's Government," &c.

Now, this is what I really said: "To-morrow, to-day, immediately, if the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim (*reclamation*) to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded upon a mistake, and that it never entered into its intention (*pensee*) to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France."

By the terms of your report, I am made to have continued thus: "In the despatch of M. Pageot, we gave the views of our Government on this question. Mr. Forsyth, not having thought proper to accept a copy of that despatch, and having said that the Government of the United States could not receive the communication in that form," &c. That was not what I said, because such was not the language of Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot. On refusing the copy offered to him by that Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Forsyth gave as the only reason, *that it was a document of which he could make no use*; and that was the phrase repeated by me.

Mr. Forsyth made no objection to the form which I had adopted to communicate to the Federal Government the views of the King's Government; in fact, not only is there nothing unusual in that form; not only is it employed in the intercourse between one Government and another, whenever there is a desire to avoid the irritation which might involuntarily arise from an exchange of contradictory notes in a direct controversy, but reflection on the circumstances and the respective positions of the two countries will clearly show that it was chosen precisely in a spirit of conciliation and regard for the Federal Government.

Finally, sir, after having said, "If the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error, I did not add, "and the business will stop there. This last error is, however, of so little importance, that I hesitated to notice it.

Receive, sir, the assurances of my high consideration,
V. BROGLIE.

No. 5.—*Mr. Barton to the Duke de Broglie.*—F.
LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Paris, November 6, 1835.

MONSIEUR LE DUC: Having been recalled by my Government, I have the honor to request that your excellency will be pleased to cause passports to be prepared to enable me to proceed to Havre, thence to embark for the United States, and for my protection during the time I may find it necessary to remain in Paris. I am instructed to give as a reason for my departure the non-execution on the part of His Majesty's Government of the convention of July 4th, 1831.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Duc, to renew the assurances of very high consideration with which I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,
THOS P. BARTON.

His Excellency the DUKE DE BROGLIE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c

No. 6.—*The Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton.*
[TRANSLATION.]

To Mr. BARTON, *Charge d' Affaires of the United States of America:*
PARIS, November 8th, 1835.

Sir: Having taken his Majesty's orders with regard to your communication of the 6th instant, I have the honor to send you herewith the passports which you requested of me. As to the reasons which you have been charged to advance, in explanation of your departure, I have nothing to say, *(Je n'ai point a m'y arreter.)* The Government of the United States, sir, knows that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4th, 1831.

V. BROGLIE.

No. 7.—*Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot.*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 29th June, 1835.

M. PAGEOT, *Charge d' Affaires, &c. &c.*

Sir: I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of your Government, that the Secretary of the Treasury has, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 13th July, 1832, designated the Messrs de Rothschild, Brothers, of Paris, as agents to receive the payments from time to time due to this Government under the stipulations of the convention of 4th July, 1831, between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French; and that the President has granted a special power to the said Messrs de Rothschild, Brothers, authorizing and empowering them, upon the receipt of the same, to give the necessary acquittances to the French Government, according to the provisions of the convention referred to.

The power given to the Messrs. de Rothschild will be presented by them whenever the French Government is ready to make the payments.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH

No. 8.—*M Pageot to Mr Forsyth.*
[TRANSLATION.]
Washington, June 29, 1835.

To the Hon. Mr. FORSYTH,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me this day, and by which you communicate to me, for the information of my Government, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in virtue of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1832, has appointed Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, at Paris, agents for receiving, as they become due, the several payments of the sum stipulated as indemnification, by the convention concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between His Majesty the King of the French and the U. States of America.

I lost no time, sir, in transmitting this communication to my Government; and I embrace this opportunity to offer you the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your most humble and obedient servant,
A. PAGEOT.

No 9.—*M Pageot to Mr Forsyth.*
[TRANSLATION.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1835.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State of the United States:

SIR: On the 11th of September last, I had the honor, as I was authorized, to read to you a despatch which his excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed to me on the 17th of June previous, respecting the state of the relations between France and the United States. The object of this communication was to make known to the Cabinet of Washington, in a form often employed, the point of view from which the King's Government regarded the difficulties between the two countries, and to indicate the means by which, in its opinion, they might be terminated in a manner honorable to both Governments. I was also authorised to allow you, in case you should desire it, to take a copy of this despatch; but contrary to the expectation which diplomatic usage in such cases permitted me to entertain, you thought proper to refuse to request it.

I regretted this resolution of yours, sir, at the time, because, in the first place, it appeared to be at variance with (*s'ecarter de*) that conciliatory spirit which so particularly characterized the communication just made to you; and next, as it seemed in a manner to deprive the Cabinet of Washington of the means of knowing, in their full extent, the views of the King's Government, of which an attentive examination of the Duke de Broglie's letter could alone have enabled it to form a just estimate. These regrets, sir, have not diminished, and at the moment when the President is about to communicate to Congress the state of the relations between France and the United States, I consider it as full and necessary, for the interests of all, to endeavor to place him in possession of all the facts which may afford him the means of giving an exact account of the real dispositions and views of the King's Government on the subject of the existing difficulties.

With this intention, and from a desire to neglect nothing which, by offering to the American Government another opportunity of making itself acquainted minutely with the highly conciliatory sentiments of His Majesty's Government, may contribute to restore good understanding between the Cabinets of Paris and Washington, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Duke de Broglie's despatch, and to request you to place it under the eye of the President.

I embrace this opportunity, sir, to renew to you the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor, &c. A PAGEOT.

No. 10.—*Mr Forsyth to M Pageot*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 3d Dec. 1835.

SIR: I had yesterday the honor to receive your note of the 1st instant, with the accompanying paper, purporting to be a copy of a letter, addressed, under date of the 17th of June last, by his excellency the Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, to yourself.

After referring to what occurred in our interview of the 11th of September, in regard to the original letter, and expressing your regrets at the course I then felt it my duty to take, you request me to place the copy enclosed in your letter under the eye of the President.

In allowing you, during that interview, to read to me the Duke de Broglie's despatch, which I cheerfully did, you were enabled to avail yourself of that informal mode of apprizing this Department of the views of your Government in the full extent authorized by diplomatic usage. The question whether or not I should ask a copy of that despatch, was, of course, left as it should have been by your Government, exclusively to my discretion. My reasons for not making that request were frankly stated to you, founded on a conviction that, in the existing state of the relations between the two countries, the President would think it most proper that every communication upon the subject in difference between them, designed to influence his conduct, should, before it was submitted to his consideration, be made to assume the official form belonging to a direct communication from one Government to another, by which alone he could be enabled to cause a suitable reply to be given to it, and to submit it, should such a step become necessary, to his associates in the Government. I had also the honor, at the same time, to assure you, that any direct communication from yourself, as the representative of the King's Government, to me, embracing the contents of this despatch, or any other matter you might be authorized to communicate in the accustomed mode would be laid without delay before the President, and would undoubtedly receive from him an early and just consideration.

It cannot have escaped your reflections that my duty required that the circumstances of the interview between us should be reported to the President, and that the discovery of any error on my part in representing his views of the course proper to be pursued on that occasion would, without fail, have been promptly communicated to you. That duty was performed. The substance of our interview, and the reasons by which my course in it had been guided, were immediately communicated to, and entirely approved by him. I could not, therefore, have anticipated that, after so long a period had elapsed, and without any change in the condition of affairs, you should have regarded it as useful or proper to revive the subject at the time and in the form you have seen fit to adopt. Cordially reciprocating, however, the conciliatory sentiments expressed in your note, and in deference to your request, I have again consulted the President on the subject, and am instructed to inform you that the opinion expressed by me in the interview between us, and subsequently confirmed by him, remains unchanged; and I therefore respectfully restore to you the copy of the Duke de Broglie's letter, as I cannot make the use of it which you desired.

I am also instructed to say that the President entertains a decided conviction that a departure, in the present case, from the ordinary and accustomed method of international communication is calculated to increase, rather than to diminish, the difficulties unhappily existing between France and the United States, and that its observance in their future intercourse will be most likely to bring about the amicable adjustment of those difficulties on terms honorable to both parties. Such a result is sincerely desired by him; and he will omit nothing consistent with the faithful discharge of his duties to the United States, by which it may be promoted. In this spirit I am directed by him to repeat to you the assurance made in our interview in September last, that any official communication you may think proper to address to this Government, will promptly receive such consideration as may be due to its contents, and to the interests involved in the subject to which it may refer.

As the enclosed paper is not considered the subject of reply, you will allow me to add, for the purpose of preventing any misconception in this respect, that my silence in regard to its contents is not to be construed as admitting the accuracy of any of the statements or reasonings contained in it.

I have the honor to renew, &c.
JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 11.—*M. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth.*
[TRANSLATION.]

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State of the United States.*
WASHINGTON, *December* 5, 1835.

SIR: I yesterday evening, received the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 3d of this month; with it, you return to me the copy of a despatch which I had transmitted to you two days before, and the original of which was addressed to me on the 17th of June last, by his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I will not seek, sir, to disguise from you the astonishment produced in me by the return of a document so very important in the present state of the relations between the two countries; neither will I undertake to reply to the reasons on which this determination of yours is based. My intention in communicating this document to you, in a form not only sanctioned by the diplomatic usages of all nations and all ages, but also the most direct which I could possibly have chosen, was to make known the real dispositions of my Government to the President of the United States, and through him to Congress and the American People; conceiving that, in the existing situation of the two countries, it was essential that each Government should fully comprehend the intentions of the other. This consideration appeared to me paramount to all others. You have judged otherwise, sir; and you have thought that, whatever might be the importance of a communication, it was proper, before receiving it, to examine whether the form in which it came to you were strictly accordant with the usages necessary, in your opinion, to be observed in diplomatic transactions with the Government of the Republic. I will not insist farther. I have fulfilled all the duties which appeared to be prescribed for me, by the spirit of reconciliation in conjunction with the respect due by me to all communications from my Government; and nothing more remains for me, than to express my deep regret that the misunderstanding between the two Governments, already so serious, should be kept up, not by weighty difficulties which involve the interests and the dignity of the two countries, but by questions of form, as uncertain in their principle as doubtful in their application.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

A. PAGEOT.

No. 12.—*M. Pageot to Mr Forsyth.*
[TRANSLATION.]
WASHINGTON, *January* 2, 1836.

To the Hon. Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: I have the honor to announce to you that, in consequence of the recall of Mr. Barton, the King's Government has given me orders to lay down the character of Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty near the Government of the United States. I shall, therefore, immediately begin the preparations for my return to France; but, in the mean time, I think proper to claim the protection of the Federal Government during the period which I may consider it necessary to remain in the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,
A. PAGEOT.

No. 13.—*Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot.*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 2, 1836.

M. ALPHONSE PAGEOT, &c.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of this day's date, in which you announce that you have the order of your Government, given in consequence of the recall of Mr. Barton, to lay aside the character of Charge d'Affaires of the King of France near the Government of the United States. The protection of the Federal Government is due, and will, of course, be extended to you, during the time necessary for your preparations to return to France.

I am, sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

When the reading of the message and documents was concluded, in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan rose, to express his entire approbation of the general tone and spirit of the message. He felt great confidence in the President: He knew him to be honest and firm, and faithful to his country; prompt to resent its injuries and avenge its wrongs.—He had anticipated a stronger message; a recommendation of non-intercourse at least. But its recommendation "left France free to receive her supplies of cotton from the U. S., without which the manufactures of that country could not exist. This was wise; it was prudent," &c. He commented upon the documents, and the requirement of a specific and degrading apology, and its terms, too, dictated by the French government. It was our duty, he said, to take such a stand as the interest and the honor of the country may require.

Mr. CALHOUN rose in reply. His feelings were very different from those of Mr. B.—"That which has excited such agreeable sensations in his breast, I have heard with the most profound regret. Never did I listen to a document with more melancholy feelings, with a single exception—the war-message from the same quarter a few years since, against one of the sovereign members of this Confederacy.

I arrived here (said Mr. C.) at the beginning of the session, with a strong conviction that there would be no war. I saw, indeed, many unfavorable and hostile indications; but I thought the cause of difference between the two nations was too trivial to terminate so disastrously. I could not believe that two great and enlightened nations, blessed with constitutional governments, and between whom so many endearing recollections existed to bind together in mutual sympathy and kindness, would, at this advanced stage of civilization, plunge into war for a cause so frivolous. With this impression, notwithstanding all I saw and heard, I still believed peace would be preserved; but the message, and the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, have dispelled the delusion. I will not undertake to pronounce with certainty that war is intended, but I will say, that if the recommendations of the President be adopted, it will be almost inevitable.

I fear (said Mr. C.) that the condition in which the country is now placed has been the result of a deliberate and systematic policy. I am bound to speak my sentiments freely. It is due to my constituents and the country to act with perfect candor and truth on a question in which their interest is so deeply involved. I will not assert that the Executive has deliberately aimed at war from the commencement; but I will say that, from the beginning of the controversy to the present moment, the course which the President has pursued is precisely the one calculated to terminate in a conflict between the two nations. It has been in his power, at every period, to give the controversy a direction by which the peace of the country might be preserved, without the least sacrifice of reputation or honor; but he has preferred the opposite. I feel (said Mr. C.) how painful it is to make these declarations; how unpleasant it is to occupy a position which might by any possibility be construed in opposition to our country's cause; but, in my conception, the honor and the interests of the country can only be maintained by pursuing the course that truth and justice may dictate. Acting under this impression, I do not hesitate to assert after a careful examination of the documents connected with this unhappy controversy, that, if war must come, we are the authors—we are the responsible party. Standing, as I fear we do, on the eve of a conflict, it would to me have been a source of pride and pleasure to make an opposite declaration; but that sacred regard to truth and justice, which, I trust, will ever be my guide under the most difficult circumstances, would not permit.

I cannot (said Mr. C.) but call back to my recollection the position which I occupied twenty-four years since, as a member of the other House. We were then, as I fear we are now, on the eve of a war with a great and powerful nation. My voice then was raised for war, because I then believed that justice, honor, and necessity demanded it. It is now raised for peace, because I am under the most solemn conviction that by going to war we would sacrifice justice, honor, and interest. The same motive which then impelled to war now impells to peace.

I have not (said Mr. C.) made this assertion lightly. It is the result of mature and deliberate reflection. It is not my intention to enter into a minute examination of that unhappy train of events, which has brought the country to its present situation, but I will briefly touch on a few prominent points, beginning with that most unfortunate negotiation which seems destined to terminate so disastrously for the country.

[Mr. C. here entered into a statement of the difficulty which the French Ministry apprehended in getting an appropriation for the indemnity, which was frequently expressed to this government in the course of the negotiation.]

The question (said Mr. C.) is now presented, has the French Executive complied with his promise? Has he honorably, faithfully, and earnestly endeavored to obtain the assent of the Chambers? To these questions I shall not reply. I leave the answer to our Executive and to our Ministers. They have explicitly and honorably acquitted the French Executive on this important point.

But (said Mr. C.) let us turn to the conduct of our own Executive in relation to this important part of the controversy. If the implied obligation on the part of the French Executive was such as I suppose, there was a corresponding one, on the part of ours, to interpose no obstacle in obtaining the assent of the Chamber. How stands the fact? Mr. Rives, in communicating to our Executive the result of the negotiation, boasted of his skill, and the advantage which he had acquired over the French negotiators. I pass him by. It was, perhaps, natural for him to boast. What does the Executive do? With a full knowledge of all the facts, forewarned of the difficulty which the French ministry would have to encounter in the Chambers, he publishes to the world his boastful communication, which produced a sensation in France, such as might have been expected, which increased in the same proportion the difficulty of obtaining the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation. The next step increased the difficulty. Knowing, as he did, that the appropriations depended upon the Chamber, the then Secretary of the Treasury, without waiting for its action, drew a bill for the payment of the first instalment, before the appropriation was made, and before, of course, it could possibly be paid. A protest necessarily followed, accompanied with much irritation on both sides.

With these obstacles, created by our own acts, the treaty was submitted to the Chambers. Every effort was made to obtain the appropriation. The Minister displayed uncommon zeal and abilities in defence of the treaty, but in vain, under these multiplied difficulties. The bill was rejected by a majority of eight votes; a number so small, in so large a body, that it may be fairly presumed, without any violence, that, had not Mr. Rives's letter been published, and the draft drawn before the appropriation was made, the majority would have been on the other side, and all the unhappy train of consequences which have since followed would have been prevented. So earnest was the French Ministry in their efforts to carry the bill, that their defeat dissolved the Administration.

With these facts before us, who can doubt where the responsibility rests? We had thrown the impediments in the way—we, who had been so urgent to obtain the treaty, and we who were to profit by its execution. It matters not, in the view in which I am considering the question, to what motives the acts of our Executive may be attributed—whether to design or thoughtlessness, it cannot shift the responsibility.

Let us now (said Mr. C.) proceed to the next stage of this most unfortunate affair.

I pass over the intervening period; I come to the opening of the next session of Congress. In what manner does the President, in his message at the opening of the session, notice the failure of the French Chambers to make the appropriation? Knowing as he must how much the acts to which I have referred had contributed to the defeat of the bill, and that his Administration was responsible for those acts, it was natural to expect that he would have noticed the fate of the bill in the calmest and most gentle manner; that he would have done full justice to the zeal and fidelity of the French Executive in its endeavor to obtain its passage, and would have thrown himself with confidence on the justice and the honor of the French nation for the fulfilment of the treaty. In a word, that he would have done all in his power to strengthen the Executive Government in France in their future efforts to obtain the appropriation, and carefully avoid every thing that might interpose additional obstacles. Instead of taking this calm and considerate course, so well calculated to secure the fulfilment of the treaty, and so befitting the dignity and justice of our Government, he sends a message to Congress, couched in the strongest terms, and recommending that he should be invested with authority to issue letters of marque and reprisal in the event of the appropriation not being made—a measure, if not tantamount to war, leading to it by almost a necessary consequence. The message was received in France with the deep feeling of irritation, which might have been expected; and under this feeling, with all the impediments which it was calculated to create, the bill to carry the treaty into effect had the second time to make its appearance in the Chambers. They were surmounted. The bill passed; but not without a condition—a condition which causes the present difficulty.

I deeply regret (said Mr. C.) the condition. In my opinion the honor of France did not require it, and the only vindication that can be offered for the Ministry in accepting it is the necessity of the case; that it was indispensable to its passage. But surely, in the midst of the difficulties which it has caused, we ought not to forget that the acts of our own Executive were the cause of its insertion.

This (said Mr. C.) brings us to the present stage of this unhappy controversy. I shall not offer an opinion on the message and documents which have just been read, till I have had time to read them at leisure, and more fully comprehend their character and bearing. The Senator from Pennsylvania has probably had the advantage of me in knowing their contents. [Here Mr. Buchanan signified his dissent.] I will not (said Mr. C.) make the remarks that I intended, but I am not satisfied with much that I have heard in the reading of the message and the documents. I am, in particular, very far from being satisfied with the reasons assigned by the Secretary of State why he did not accept the copy of the letter from the Duke de Broglie to the French Charge d'Affaires here, which the latter offered to put in his possession. I regret exceedingly that we have not that document. It might have shed much light on the present state of this unhappy controversy. Much mystery hangs over the subject.

There is another point (said Mr. C.) which requires explanation. There is certainly some hope that the message at the opening of the session may be favorably received in France. The President has in it expressly adopted the explanation offered by Mr. Livingston, which affords some hope, at least, that it may prove to be satisfactory to the French Government.

Why, then, send this message at this time? Why recommend preparations and non-intercourse till we have heard how the message has been received in France? Suppose its reception should be favorable, in the absence of a representative of our Government at the French Court, nothing could be done till the message which we have just received shall have passed the Atlantic and reached Paris. How unfortunate would be the consequence! What new entanglements and difficulties would be caused in the relations of the two countries! Why all this? Who can explain? Will any friend of the Administration rise in his place and tell us what is intended?

I might ask (said Mr. C.) for like explanation, why our Charge was recalled from Paris at the time he was. Why not wait till the annual message was received? Whom have we there to represent us on its reception, to explain any difficulty which might remain to be explained? All these things may have a satisfactory explanation. I cannot, however, perceive it. There may be some deep mystery in the whole affair, which those only who are initiated can understand.

I fear, (said Mr. C.) that with the message which we have this day received, the last hope of preserving the peace of the country has vanished. This compels me to look forward. The first thing that strikes me, in casting my eyes to the future, is the utter impossibility that war, should there unfortunately be one, can have an honorable termination. We shall go into war to exact the payment of five millions of dollars. The first cannon discharged on our part would be a receipt in full for the whole amount. To expect to obtain payment by a treaty of peace would be worse than idle. If our honor would be involved in such a termination of the contest, the honor of France would be equally involved in the opposite. The struggle then would be, who should hold out longest in this unprofitable, and, were it not for the seriousness of the occasion, ridiculous contest. To determine this point, we must inquire which can inflict on the other the greater injury, and to which the war must be most expensive. To both a ready answer may be given. The capacity of France to inflict injury upon us is ten times greater than ours to inflict injuries on her; while the cost of the war, in proportion to her means, would be in nearly the same proportion less than ours to our means. She has relatively a small commerce to be destroyed, while we have the largest in the world, in proportion to our capital and population. She may threaten and harrass our coast, while her own is safe from assault.—Looking over the whole ground, I do not (said Mr. C.) hesitate to pronounce that a war with France will be among the greatest calamities, greater than a war with England herself. The power of the latter to annoy us may be greater than that of the former; but so is ours, in turn, greater to annoy England than France. There is another view connected with this point, deserving the most serious consideration, particularly by the commercial and navigating portion of the Union. Nothing can be more destructive to our commerce and navigation, than for England to be neutral, while we are belligerent, in a contest with such a country as France. The whole of our commercial marine, with our entire shipping, would pass almost instantly into the hands of England. With the exception of our public armed vessels, there would be scarcely a flag of ours afloat on the ocean. We grew rich by being neutral while England was belligerent. It was that which so suddenly built up the mighty fabric of our prosperity and greatness. Reverse the position—let England be neutral while we are belligerent, and the sources of our wealth and prosperity would be speedily exhausted.

In a just and necessary war, (said Mr. C.) all these consequences ought to be fearlessly met.—Though a friend to peace, when a proper occasion occurs, I would be among the last to dread the consequences of war. I think the wealth and blood of a country are well poured out in maintaining a just, honorable, and necessary war; but in such a war as that with which the country is now threatened—a mere war of etiquette—a war turning on a question so trivial as whether an explanation shall or shall not be given—no, whether it has, or has not been given, (for that is the point on which the controversy turns,) to put in jeopardy the lives and property of our citizens, and the liberty and institutions of our country, is worse than folly—is madness. I say the liberty and institutions of the country. I hold them to be in imminent danger. Such has been the progress of Executive power, that we have not been able to resist its usurpations, even in a period of peace, and how much less shall we be able, with the increase of power and patronage which a war must confer on that department? In a sound condition of the country, with our institutions in full vigor, and every department confined to its proper sphere, we would have nothing to fear from a war from France, or any other Powers; but our system is deeply diseased, and we may find the worst in being involved in a war at such juncture.

"I have (said Mr. Calhoun) thus freely expressed my opinion upon this important subject, from a deep conviction that neither justice, honor, nor necessity impel to arms; and that a war with France, at all times, and more especially at the present, would be among the greatest calamities that could befall the country.

Mr CUTHBERT followed, saying, the Senator from South Carolina says war must follow if you arm, war must follow! We are told, in many words, that we dare not do so! Yes, that voice that twenty-four years ago lighted a fire of confidence and patriotism in the hearts of all who heard him, now humbles itself, and would humble this Senate, before a foreign Government. Dare not arm! Sir, every drop of blood in an American's breast is roused by such a sentiment. Shame! shame! that it should have been uttered here. I trust it will meet with but one answer from one end of the Union to the other.

Mr. Buchanan believed the message to be the harbinger of peace, and not of war. Still it now became our imperative duty to prepare for the worst.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs, but subsequently the parts relating to an increase of the Navy, and to Fortifications, were referred to the Committees on Naval and Military affairs.

In the House of Representatives, as soon as the message was read, Mr. McKeon of New York, sent to the Chair some resolutions, relating, as he said, to the subject. Mr. Mercer said the gentleman was not in order. Mr. McKeon thought the House might be disposed to have the resolutions read. [Loud cries of "No, no."] Mr. McKeon then moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer them; and claimed as a right to have them read, for the information of the House. [Cries of "Order, order."] Mr. McKeon then withdrew his motion to suspend the rules, but informed the House, that the resolutions approved the determination of the Executive not to submit to giving explanations, and he should take an early opportunity to lay them before the House.

The Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company has been organized by the election of James Hallidav as President; Andrew Joyner, E. H. Eure, Thomas Ousby, B. F. Moore, and Jas. Simmons, Directors; Joseph L. Simmons, Treasurer; and Jas. Frazier, Secretary. An Engineer has been engaged, and an instalment of $20 per share called for on the 16th February.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

That books will be opened to receive subscriptions for Stock in the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 1st of February 1836, and continue open for sixty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons:—

Town of Halifax—A. Joyner, James Hallidav, B. F. Moore, Joseph L. Simmons and S. Whitaker, or any three of them.

Jackson, Northampton County—Joseph J. Ex-r, Eldred J. Peebles, Mat. Calvert, Jno White, and S. J. Spruill, or any three of them.

Warrenton—James Somervell, Wm K Kearney, Daniel Turner, Peter R Davis, Edward Hall, Thomas J. Judkins, Wm. Plummer and Benj. E Cook, or any three of them.

Louisburg—James Farrier, Willie Perry, Bloomfield G. Williams, Robert Shaw and Alexander M. Knight, or any three of them.

Nashville—Willis Boddie, Henry Blount, Dr. John Arrington, Wm. Burt and James S Battle, or any three of them.

Smithfield—Samuel Gully, David Thompson, Bythal Bryan, Thomas Rice and Ransom Saunders, or any three of them.

Oxford—Russel Kingsbury, Wm A Mallon, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Nat. Robards, and S. K. Sneed, or any three of them.

Hillsborough—Cadwallader Jones, Jas. Webb, James Smith, Wm E. Anderson and Harrison Parker, or any three of them.

Haywood—Richard C. Cotton, Nathan A Stedman, John S. Guthrie, Hugh McQueen and A. A. B. Stith, or any three of them.

Raleigh—James Iredell, Wm. Roles, Charles Hinton, Wesley Jones and W. R. Gales, or any three of them.

Fayetteville—Hugh Campbell, sen. John Huske, James Seawell, David McNeill, and Joshua W. Cochran, or any three of them.

Wilmington—Aaron Lazarus, Archibald McRae, Wm. P. Hort, James Green and Daniel Sherwood, or any three of them.

Greensborough—John M Morehead, John M. Dick, Jesse McCuiston, Robert Moderwell and James McNairy, or any three of them.

Caswell—John C. Washington, Watson Wilcox, Dr. William Holland, Craven Hitts and Charles Westbrook, or any three of them.

Newbern—John Sneed, Samuel Simpson, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose and John G Knox, or any three of them.

Washington—Eli Hoyt, Joshua Taylor, James Ellison, N. J. Oliver and John Myers, or any three of them.

Greenville—Wm. Bernard, W. Henryhan, John Norcote, R. J. Blount and Wm. Clark, or any three of them.

Washington—Lawrence Cherry, D W Bagley, Wm. Watts, E. W. Smithwick and Asa Biggs, or any three of them.

Plymouth—John S Bryan, Benj Maitland, J. C. Norcum, John B Beasly and Wm. Douglas, or any three of them.

Windsor—James L. Bryan, Jonathan S. Taylor, William Watson, Joseph Roulhac, Edward Hardy, or any three of them.

Murfreesborough—John H Wheeler, John W. Southall, Louis M Cooper, Isaac Pipkin and H. M Banks, or any three of them.

Milton—Samuel Wadkins, John Wilson, John T Garland, Stephen Dodson and Willie Jones, or any three of them.

Tarborough—John W. Cotton, Henry T Clark, Michael Hearn, Henry Austin and Charles G Hunter or any three of them.

At the expiration of the sixty days aforesaid, the Commissioners at the respective places mentioned will send their lists of Stock taken, to the Commissioners at Halifax.

January 19, 1836. 73 6w.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1836.

Aid to Florida.—Within a day or two, Col. Bankhead, from Norfolk, and General Winfield Scott, from Washington City, both of the army, have passed through this place on their way to Florida. The latter was accompanied by Major Van Buren, Maj. Johnston, Col. Canfield, Dr. Cabbell and Dr. Caldwell.

The Indian War.—Horrid Massacre!—The report, which we did not at first credit, of the butchery of one hundred and nine U. S. Troops, including eight officers, by the Indians, has proved too true. The detachment, commanded by Major Dade, was on its way from Tampa Bay to Camp King, with the intention of joining Col. Clinch, when it was surrounded by about 800 Indians, secreted in a swamp, and every man killed and scalped, except three, who escaped by flight. The officers killed were, Major Dade, Captains Gardner and Frazer, Lieutenants Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge and Kean, and Dr. Gatlin, Surgeon. It is said that not a prisoner was taken. The wounded officers and men were all despatched and scalped. The account given by the three survivors is, that about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th Dec. they were attacked by an overwhelming number of Indians—Major Dade was shot immediately—Capt. Frazer rode forward, and was also cut down,—the remainder maintained the contest for an hour, until they were reduced to about 30 in number. The Indians then retired, and the survivors, almost all wounded, threw up a slight breast work.—The Indians returned to the attack at eleven o'clock, and completed the slaughter of the whole corps. The three survivors who reached Tampa Bay, after travelling sixty miles through the woods, add, that the negroes rushed in and butchered the wounded.

They describe the conduct of the noble fellows who perished, in the highest degree gallant. They obeyed every order and stood their ground to the last. The fight was so close, that the Indians cut them down with knives, and they were obliged to throw away their guns, or strike with the butts.

Since the above occurrence, troops have been sent from New Orleans and Charleston, and about 400 volunteers have gone from Charleston, Augusta and Savannah, to the aid of the feeble force in the Territory. The Banks in Charleston have advanced $25,000 to carry on the war, and the city council of Augusta has paid all the expense of equipping and transporting the hundred volunteers from that city.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails on the subject. Three volunteer companies go from Charleston, and two others offered their services, which could not be accepted. The Mercury thinks that 500 volunteers could be raised in that city.

Loud and evidently just complaints are made of the neglect of the Government, in not providing the means of defence which were asked by Gen. Clinch, in anticipation of the existing state of things. In the report of the Secretary of War, he states that he had taken measures to meet it—that Col. Clinch had 700 men under his command.—But it seems that these 700 are so scattered, that only 250 can be embodied at one point; a force entirely incompetent to overcome the large body of Indians.

In all this war, where, it is well asked, is Major Eaton, the Governor of Florida? Not a word have we heard of him.

There are said to be 400 Negroes with the Indians, collected from the various plantations which have been laid waste. At a single place, Spring Garden, the loss of property is estimated at $130,000.

P. S. The latest papers contain accounts of the murder of the women and children of Mr. Cooley's family, living on Cape Florida. Fortunately, the neighboring families discovered the Indians in time to save themselves by flight. When Mr. Cooley returned to his house, he found the bodies of his wife and three children, and a hired man. His house was robbed.

We have at last heard from Gov. Eaton. His Message was communicated to the Legislative Council on the 6th inst., and is an extraordinary document. We have not room for even an extract. But in speaking of the Indian War he is guilty of perpetrating a poor *pun*, and the extent of his recommendations to meet the crisis, is, *a revision of the militia laws!*

Cape Fear Bank Stock.—Sales amounting to fifty-nine shares of the new Stock have been made here within a few days, at $24, $25, and $26, for $20 paid.

"The Ball in motion."—In addition to the meeting called in Wake county on Saturday next, mentioned in our last, we observe that the friends of Judge White will hold meetings in Rowan and Davidson counties on the 8th and 16th of February, being County Court days in those counties. In Cabarrus county a meeting has already been held, (probably the first county meeting in the State,) appropriate resolutions adopted, and a Committee of Vigilance appointed, consisting of one hundred gentlemen.—Delegates were also appointed to a District Convention, for the purpose of nominating an Elector.

Louisiana Senator.—On the 11th inst. Col. R. C. Nichols, was elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, Senator in Congress, in the place of Mr. Gayarre, resigned. It is said, upon what authority we cannot ascertain, that he is a Van Buren man. Elected by a Whig Legislature!

Gen. Ewing, the new Senator from Illinois, is also claimed by the Van Buren papers, as well as by the Whigs.

Nothing from Mississippi, except that Van Buren men have been elected Speakers of both Houses of the Legislature.

"Shall we have War?"—This question meets us at every corner, and is asked every hour in the day. We may as well reply to it publicly. We have now strong fears that a war cannot be avoided. Our only hope is in the wisdom and moderation of the Senate. We fear that each country has taken a position from which it cannot retract with honor. The French government declares that it will not pay until an explanation is made. Our Executive is as firmly fixed as the rock of Gibraltar in the determination not to explain. The feeling of irritation on both sides appears to have increased, and is increasing, and in our opinion, there are many persons in both countries who desire a war, for their own emolument; persons who are unfit for a state of peace, but who expect to realize fortunes and gather laurels from a war.

Whilst we are utterly opposed to a commencement of hostilities by this country, we are not among those who will be found enlisted against the government should a collision unfortunately take place. With the Raleigh Register, we shall, in such case, adopt Decatur's patriotic motto,—"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

Answer to Mr. Clay's Call.—The Secretary of State has reported that "no desire was expressed to obtain a copy" of the Duke de Broglie's letter read to him by Mr. Pageot, "it being obviously improper to receive an argument in a form which admitted of no reply, and necessarily unavailing to inquire how much or how little would satisfy France, when her right to any such explanation, had been, beforehand, so distinctly and formally denied."

Mr. Forsyth also communicated the letter of M. Serrurier, the late French Minister at Washington, which was not furnished to the last Congress because it had been forwarded to Paris with a demand of an explanation. The language of the whole letter is certainly unexceptionable, but the particular passage to which the attention of the French Government was called is peculiarly so. It is as follows:

"The complaints brought forward by the President, on account of the *pretended* non fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the King's Government after the vote of the 1st of April, are strange, not only from the total inaccuracy of the allegations on which they are based, but, also, because the explanation received by Mr Livingston, at Paris, and those which the undersigned has given directly to the cabinet of Washington, seemed not to leave the slightest possibility of misunderstanding on points so delicate."

Shortly after making this demand of an explanation, Mr. Livingston left Paris, and informed the Secretary of State that no answer had been given, but that he had reason to believe, that when given it would be satisfactory. It now appears, by the publication of the Duke de Broglie's letter to M. Pageot, that such explanation will be furnished, if asked for, "when France herself shall have received those which she has a right to expect."

"The Letter."—The New York papers contain the letter addressed by the Duke de Broglie to M. Pageot, by him read to Mr. Forsyth, and by Mr. Forsyth rejected, as will be seen by reference to the document accompanying the "Special Message."—This letter is undoubtedly genuine, and has no doubt been furnished for the press by M. Pageot himself—a step deserving of the most unqualified condemnation, as it is in effect an appeal from the decision of the Executive department of the government to the people, by a foreign agent—which was once before attempted by M. Genet, and then, as it always must do, meeting the decided disapprobation of the calm and reflecting of all parties. M. Pageot should have waited until the letter was laid before the French Chambers, when it would have reached this country through a proper channel.

Apart from the indiscretion of the publication, we find nothing in the letter itself justifying its rejection by Mr. Forsyth. It is a calm argument of the questions in dispute, couched in respectful language, and breathing throughout a conciliatory spirit, with a manifest desire to arrive at an amicable settlement. We concur in the remark of the National Intelligencer, that "no one can read this letter with attention, without perceiving that it was framed for the express purpose of opening the way to a frank and friendly adjustment of what had become a mere point of *etiquette* between the two countries. If it failed of itself to show the way, it ought surely not to have been repelled in such a manner as to discourage any attempt to effect the same object in a different way."

This opinion is confirmed by the letter of the Duke to Mr. Barton, of 26th October, (See documents,) in which he says that mode was chosen "with a desire to avoid the irritation which might involuntarily arise from an exchange of contradictory notes in a direct controversy," and "*precisely in a spirit of conciliation and regard for the Federal Government.*" Would that it had been received in a corresponding spirit! Though its requirements might not have been complied with, its reception might have led to something that could be.

The French Navy.—The number of vessels actually at sea is 129. How many are laid up, is not stated.

Our own Navy consists of 61 vessels in all, of which only 24 could be speedily brought into service.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard, that a Treaty has been concluded with the Cherokee Indians living in the western part of North Carolina, and in the States of Alabama and Tennessee, which provides for their removal within two years, and for the immediate survey of the lands. A large body of valuable lands will thus become the property of this State.

University of N. C.—The Hon. Henry L. Pinckney of Charleston, Member of Congress, has been invited by the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the annual Address at the next Commencement in June.

We have on hand a most able and interesting speech of Mr. Webster, on Mr. Benton's resolutions to pledge the public funds for the public defence; which we intended to insert in this paper, but it is necessarily deferred to make room for the Special Message. We trust that nothing will prevent its insertion in our next.

It was in the course of that debate, that a personal altercation took place between Mr. Benton and Mr. Goldsborough. Mr. G. had made several allusions to Mr. B. in his speech, relative to his "gold humbug," to the inaccuracy of his statements, &c.—Mr. Benton rose in a rage, and as the letter writers state, with clenched fists and gritted teeth, intimated that Mr. G. was no *gentleman*, and that he had not spoken the truth. He was called to order. Mr. Goldsborough rose to reply, but the Chair (Mr. King of Ala.) would not permit another word from either "*gentleman.*" It is subsequently said, that a correspondence has taken place between them.

The Hon. Mr. Bynum, of this State, made a most extraordinary harangue in the House of Representatives on the 13th inst. As reported in the Globe, it abounded with fulsome adulation of "the distinguished sage who now occupies the white house," and abuse of the Senate and Senators. The following are specimens:

"Mr. B. wished to make one remark here to an honorable gentleman of another body, [Mr. Mangum, of course,] and it became him to make it, coming from the State from which he did. He saw, in a public journal a few days since, some remarks, represented to have fallen from that honorable gentleman in another part of this building, which was (said Mr B.) "that the House of Representatives was not the part of the capitol where fair play was to be expected." He did not wish particularly to remark on the character of the author of the assertion, as he thought it, at this time, politically, an exceedingly unenviable one. He took occasion, however, to say that the assertion was a calumny on the House, and was devoid of all truth. The House of Representatives was the only democratic branch of the National Legislature, and from it the people of the country had every thing to expect, and little from the opposite body."

The failure to pass the bill, which was rejected last session, appropriating three millions of dollars for the defence of the country in case of a war, has been attributed to the House of Representatives; and he thought it time that this House should make up issue with another, as well on that as on other subjects, and let at once the question be decided, whether the democratic or aristocratic influence is to prevail in this Republic. It had been asserted in another body that it was this House which had rejected that bill. It had been attempted to shove the responsibility of the rejection of that bill on the House of Representatives; but it was shamefully untrue, and he assumed here in his place the responsibility of pronouncing it false, no matter from what source it came.

But the most amusing passage is that in which he proposes a battle royal between the House and the Senate, in the Rotunda of the Capitol. We presume it is to be conducted in old Virginny fashion, knock down and drag out, without any interdict against gouging and biting. But hear him:—

"He had cause of complaint to make against the party with whom he had acted in this House; it was, that they had sat here silently, and let an issue be made by another body with the Executive. This body, at which much had been aimed by another, in another part of the Capitol, should not have left the President to have contended alone against it. No (said Mr. B.) this House should have made war against them, as the true representatives of the People, and have met them in the very centre of the rotunda of the Capitol, if necessary, and have there decided the question, whether the People, through their representatives, were to prevail in ruling this country, or a body not elected by the People, nor directly responsible to them for their conduct."

No wonder that the gentleman was "much exhausted," at the end of a two columns' speech, and that the House had to adjourn that he might finish on the next day.

Col. Benton.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier mentions a report, that Col. Strother, of Missouri, who it will be recollected, challenged Col. Benton last summer, and whom Col. Benton refused to meet on the ground that Strother was not on a level with himself, is about to visit Washington, for the purpose of renewing his challenge, "and to accompany it with documents which, if they do not lift him up to the same platform of honor on which the Senator stands, will bring the Senator down to the level of the challenged." Col. Strother must be low indeed, if the materials in his power do not enable him to effect his object.

Col. Benton says in a late speech that "a French fleet of sixty sail! to be followed by sixty more! approaches our coast, for the avowed purpose of observing our conduct."

The N. Y. American compares this to Falstaff's men in buckram, and we think it might have gone further, and compared Mr. Benton to Falstaff himself. He lacks Falstaff's good qualities, and especially his humour.

The Contested Election.—In relation to the seat of the Hon. James Graham, which is contested by Gen. Newland, we find the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier:

"The Election contest, before the Committee of the House, in which Gen. Newland contests the seat of Mr Graham, from one of the North Carolina Districts, lying in the South Western corner of the State, has occupied the attention of the Committee during the present week. I understand that the depositions to prove that the sitting member was returned by illegal votes, are numerous and curious; and that it seems very probable that the petitioner, who is sustained by all the Jackson influence, in and out of Congress, will succeed in ousting the gentleman who now represents the District. The North Carolina Jackson Representatives calculate confidently on the success of Gen. Newland."

Baltimore Rioters.—Nine of the persons convicted of participating in the riots and burnings of August last, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment—*three* of them to a fine of $500 each, to four years imprisonment, and, at the expiration thereof, to enter into approved recognizances for $1,000 each, to keep the peace for 12 months—the other *six* to one half of the above fine, imprisonment, and recognizances.

U. S. Bank.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant a charter to this institution for a period of 30 years, with a capital of $28,000,000, being its present capital, exclusive of the seven millions held by the U. States. It gives a bonus of two millions to the State. The Bank to loan to the Commonwealth, when required, six millions, at 4 per cent., or if at 5 per cent., to give $100 for 100 of State Stock. To subscribe to different Rail Road and Canal Companies to the amount of $550,000. The Corporation to be managed pretty much as the present Bank is, in regard to officers, &c.

Steam Boat Explosion and loss of Lives. The Steam Packet William Gibbons, when going into New York harbour from Charleston, on Thursday last, collapsed her steam chimney, by which accident Mr. Isaac Davega, of New York, and Mr B. F Rogers, from Augusta, Geo., passengers, Charles Duncan, bar keeper, Richard Toddy, 2d Engineer, Stephen Langstreet & Henry —, firemen, were killed. Mr. Rogers was on his way to Massachusetts, to be married.—There were a number of passengers, but only the above were injured.

CONGRESS.—With the exception of the receipt of the "Special Message," and the incidents attending it, (which will be found in another part of this paper,) the proceedings of the last week have been rather wanting in interest.

In the Senate, Mr. Leigh made a speech against receiving the Abolition memorials, and was followed by Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Morris, the latter of whom obtained leave to withdraw the memorials, in order to examine the language. The motion not to receive the Philadelphia memorial from the Society of Friends, was then taken up, and the debate continued by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. King of Ala. and Mr. Moore, when the subject was laid on the table for the present.

On Mr. Benton's resolutions, the only speeches delivered during the week, were by Mr. Cuthbert, and Mr. Hubbard, both in favor of pledging the surplus revenue for arming the navy, &c.

In the House of Representatives, a number of abolition memorials were presented; in each case a motion was made that the memorial be not received; and the motion and memorial uniformly laid on the table.

The question, however has been debated in this House, on Mr. Jarvis's resolutions: Messrs. Holsey, Peyton, Bouldin, Pickens, and Hoar, have participated in the debate (all Southern men except Mr. Hoar.)

Mr. Pinckney, from the Committee of Commerce, has reported bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital in or near Wilmington, North Carolina.

The New York Relief bill is still pending in the House.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Adams, to authorize the President to appoint an Agent or Agents to prosecute the claim of the U. S. to the bequest of James Smithson, of London, (amounting to $500,000,) for erecting an Institute at Washington. The agent to give bond in the sum of $500,000. An appropriation of $10,000 is made.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, the whole day was occupied in an extraordinary sort of a discussion, of which, the following brief account is given by the National Intelligencer.

"Mr Cambreleng rose and claimed the indulgence of the House for a few moments, while he noticed an attack made in one of the morning Journals [supposed to be the U. S. Telegraph] upon himself. He would not notice it, but for the reason that it was an attack, not only upon himself, but also upon the House, in relation to a question now before the Senate. The paper to which he referred, stated that his (Mr. Cambreleng's) published remarks upon the three million appropriation bill were not made till after the adjournment of Congress, or, in other words, that the remarks were never made at all. At this time, when he had higher game in view, he would not condescend to notice this statement at all, but for the consideration to which he had alluded. And he now noticed it only for the pupose of pronouncing it *false*, and to state that, when an opportunity offered for going into a discussion of the loss of the appropriation bill in question, there would not only be one, but many of both parties in this House who would feel it their duty to vindicate the proceedings of this body in relation to that affair from any reflections which had been, or might be, cast upon them.

Mr. J. Q. Adams then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the present session as relates to the failure, at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, be referred to a select committee with instructions to inquire into, and report to the House the causes and circumstances of the failure of the bill.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved to amend by adding "and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Adams rose, and in a speech of about two hours' length, went into a detailed history of the proceedings of the House on the fortification bill, and contended that its failure was not caused by the House of Representatives. He commented with great warmth upon the course of the Senate in regard to the bill, and animadverted upon the recent debate on that subject in the Senate, as reported in the National Intelligencer. Mr. A. was called to order by Mr. Mercer for alluding to the proceedings of the Senate, but was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Wise followed with a statement of facts in relation to the loss of the bill, and undertook to prove that its failure was to be charged, not upon the House, and not upon the Senate, but upon the member from New York, who was chairman of the committee of conference on the part of the House, (Mr. Cambreleng.)

Mr. Wise, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn, at four o'clock.

Weston R. Gales, Esq. has been re-elected Intendant of Police of the city of Raleigh.

Anti-Masonry.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has a committee actively engaged in attempting to discover the hidden mysteries of Masonry. It has summoned before it a number of distinguished Masons, among them the late Governor Wolf, all of whom have refused to be sworn, denying the right of the Committee to institute such an inquisition.

POSTSCRIPT.

The British brig of War Pantaloon has arrived at Norfolk, in a short passage from Falmouth, Eng., having a special Messenger with Despatches for the British Minister in this country. She brought London papers to the 23d Dec, but they contain nothing new. It is by some supposed that the despatches relate to the offered mediation of England in our differences with France.

The current rumor of the day in England, was, that France had accepted that mediation. Something important would alone seem to justify the sending out a special messenger in a ship of war.

A fire occurred at Natchez, Miss. on the 2d inst. which destroyed parts of the Mansion House and City Hotel, and other property, amounting in all to about $52,000 of which only $10,000 was insured.

Branch Bank.—We understand that the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, have decided on establishing a Branch in this town, which will go into operation next month. The following appointments have been made: Alexander Anderson, R. W. Brown, Samuel Potter, Edward P. Hall, and Henry R. Savage, Esqrs., *Directors;* A. Anderson, Esq., *President;* Major J. A. Lillington, *Cashier.* With these appointments the community will, no doubt, be well satisfied; and feel that a pledge is given in the character of the individuals, of justice and fidelity.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Great Race.—A match race for $32,000, was made lately at Augusta, between Col. Wade Hampton's celebrated horse Argyle, and Col. John Crowell's Stable, consisting of John Bascombe, 4 years old, by Bertrand, dam by Pacolet; Bill Austin, 4 years old, by Bertrand, dam by Tuscloon; Lady Nashville, 5 years old, by Stockholder, dam by imported Strap; and Bolivia, 4 years old, by Bolivar—$17,000 on the part of Argyle, and $15,000 on the part of either one of Col. Crowell's stable, to be named on Tuesday, the 12th of April next, when the race is to be run, over the Augusta Course—4 mile heats—half the stakes to be forfeited in case of either not running.

It is stated in the Washington Telegraph, that one hundred and sixty petitions for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia were printed on Monday last.

Gov. Spaight left this City last week, for Newbern, where it is his intention, we learn, to spend several weeks.—*Ral. Reg.*

Bishop Ives.—We have the gratification of announcing the safe arrival of the Bishop at New York. He writes to a gentleman in this City, that his health is entirely restored, and that he expects to reach the Diocese about the middle of February.—*Ib.*

Surplus Revenue.—The whole drift of the measures proposed by the frends of Mr. Van Buren, in Congress, seems to be to squander in some way the Surplus Revenue, lest, by possibility, the Land Bill should pass. If after passing the Senate, as it certainly will, it should be rejected in the House, party subserviency will have reached a height without a parallel in history.—*Ib.*

The London Courier of the 9th thus puts the case to France for withholding our indemnity:

We are pleased to learn from the *Journal des Debats*, that the French Government has done all that it ought to do in regard to America, though we do not see how an insult, supposing one to have been given, justifies the French in refusing to pay the money. At least in private life if a tradesman tell a gentleman that he is no gentleman, that does not exonerate the latter from paying his bill. We cannot quite agree, therefore, with the *Journal des Debats*, that France will be entitled to keep the 25,000,000 francs, should General Jackson not retract his harsh language.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev Mr Whelon, Captain HENRY McLEAN to Miss SOPHIA WEEKS.

At the residence of Malcom Blue, in Moore County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Evander McNair, Dr. JAMES A. KELLY to Miss MARGARET PATTERSON.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., Mr. NATHANIEL TAYLOR, Merchant of Mocksville, to Mrs. SARAH CLAYLAND, widow of the late Major R. M. Clayland, & daughter of Nathan Chaffin, Esq.

In Wake county, at Mr Elijah Young's, on Sunday the 10th inst. by Johnston Busbee, Esq. the Rev. DANIEL COX, of Sampson, to MARY, youngest daughter of Mr William Walton, of Wake.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday night last, Mrs. MARGARET BLAKE, consort of Mr. Isham Blake, Jun'r.

Also, on the same night, Mr JOHN INGRAM.

At Milton, Bladen county, on the 20th instant, SOPHIA, only child of Major John Stokes Pearson, in the 2d year of her age.

On the 12th instant, in Marion District, S. C., Mrs. NANCY SINCLAIR, consort of John Sinclair, in the 31st year of her age, leaving her partner and three small children, besides numerous relations and friends to mourn their loss.

In Lower Fayetteville, on the 8th instant, Mrs. NANCY COLE, in the 54th year of her age; and on the 22d, Mrs. LUCY REID, mother of Mrs. Cole, in the 75th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 26th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with sundry Merchandise for sundry individuals.

Also, on the 23d, steamer John Walker with tow boat Lady of the Lake, with Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Potatoes, &c, for Willkings & Belden, J & J Cook, Jno. Waddill, Jr., J. Huske & Son, O. P. Stark, Johnson & Carpenter, and George McNeill, of this place.

Also, on the 20th, steamer Clarendon, with Dry Goods and Groceries, for Yarbrough & Ray, Lewis Brown, Gardner & McKethan, Dr. B. Robinson, Lindsey & Settle, and George McNeill, of this place; and for G. W. Ligon, R & R. Faucett, J. Blackwood, and W. Bledsoe, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 26th, steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Seed, Flour, &c, for G B Atkins, Lewis Brown, W. S. Latta, Jas. McKeown, and Joseph Baker.

Also, on the 23d, steamer Clarendon, with Cotton, Flaxseed, Wax, Oats, Brandy and Whiskey, for Stark & Pearce, Blake & Steel, Curtis & Myrover, C. J. Orrell, James McKeown, and Lewis Brown.

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JANUARY 28.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	32 a 34
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	13 a 13½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	55 a 60	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25 a 1 40	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 25 a 6 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a

Irish Potatoes.

JUST received per Steamer Jno. Walker, and for sale by the Subscribers,
180 Barrels (yellow) seed Potatoes.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73 tf.

New Crop Molasses.

Just received by Steamer John Walker.
ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836 73 tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

Missing Goods.

1 Roll Sole Leather, marked C. T. H. (Lafayette Tannery)
1 piece German Bagging, " C. T. Haigh,
1 bag C ffee, " A. Hargrove.

The above articles were brought up from Wilmington, in Mr O'Hanlon's boats, in October last, and it is supposed may have been left by mistake some Store in town.

Information requested by
D. O'HANLON, or
C. T. HAIGH.
January 26, 1836 73 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bouviere; the American in England, Random Shots; Cousin the Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric; Holland's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women; Youth's own book; Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher; Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Ellet's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor, Key Stone; The South West, by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Coke; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS; Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
January 28, 1836.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that Her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Burgo.
Fayetteville, January 22, 1836 73 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him. Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7. 68tf

Notice to County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland, are notified to file their claims with Archd McLean, Jr., Clerk of the County Court, at his office, on or before the 1st February next.

JONA. EVANS, G. DEMING, D. A DAVIS } *Committee of Finance.*
January 22, 1836 73-1w

CIRCULAR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandize heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

By order of the Board.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, *President.*
JOHN ELY, *Recording Secretary.*
New York, Jan. 16, 1836. 73 6w

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cercon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 21 inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4 1835. 51tf

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS for Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, are opened at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned, and will continue open for 60 days from the third Monday in December inst.

JOHN HUSKE,
J. W WRIGHT,
O. P. STARK, } *Commissioners.*

December 26, 1835.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either in this place, or at Lumberton, whether by Note or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those neglecting to do so, shall have the claims against them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Much forbearance having already been exercised, longer indulgence cannot possibly be given.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville Jan 14. 1836. 71-4w.

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
50 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,

Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c. WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14th, 1836. 71tf

New Crop Rio Coffee.

C. J. ORRELL,

Has just received by Steamer Clarendon

5 Bags new Rio Coffee, [prime green,]
5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 Boxes best bunch Raisins,
10 Casks prime Cheese,
10 Hhds. Do. New Orleans Molasses.

Brick Row, Haymount.

January 5, 1836. 70 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1. 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19. 1835. 63tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J MUNN.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and has small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his customers in the State of North Carolina, whose accounts with him either open or closed by note, remained unpaid on the first of December instant, that his books and papers have been so much injured by the late fire, as to render it necessary for him to solicit from those doing business with him, a statement at as early a day as possible of their respective accounts. He further asks the favour of his friends, where more than one are trading in the same place, to transmit their statement to him under one cover by mail. He desires to avail himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during the period he has been engaged in business; and to assure his customers and friends that his means are ample and his arrangements completed for continuing his business as usual.

He is now opening a full assortment of

China, Glass & Earthenware,

At No. **83**, WATER STREET, two doors below his old Stand.

R C. WETMORE,

No. 83, *Water Street, near Old Slip.*

New York, Dec. 24, 1835. 69 7w.

N. B. Attorneys holding claims for collection are requested to communicate the particulars of the business in their charge as soon as possible.

R. C W

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Smith & Johnson, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst.. The business will be continued by A. Johnson, at the old stand. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to call and settle previous to the 1st. of January next, or they will find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH.
A. JOHNSON.

Dec. 17, 1835. 67tf.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES,

Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given. Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection J. C L.

December 1, 1835. 65-tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Spanish Cigars,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,
Coffee & brown Sugar,
Scotch Herrings,
Jameson's water Crackers,
Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Race & ground Ginger,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cream Ale, &c. &c.

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835. 63-4*m.*

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835.

James H. Jarman and others, vs Zecheriah Davis and others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T Davis, Nimrod W. Leary, Catharine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

Cost of adv. $4. 61 3m

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 10th of February next, and all those holding claims against me, are solicited to present them for payment.

E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12th, 1836. 71tf.

N. E. Rum

NOW landing from Steam Boat Clarendon, 5 hhds. and 3 bbls. New England RUM, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14 71tf.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowleged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repented use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,

A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.

FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,

HATS AND SHOES,

STOCKS and COLLARS,

SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th*. 1835. 34tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cercons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto,

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.